

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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JOHN BAKER, A. J. BECKETT, Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

BAKER & BECKETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention paid to collections. June 20.

D. T. LAIRD, W. C. ADAMS, Rockport, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

LAIRD & ADAMS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, WILL continue the practice in Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention given to arranging and settling up Guardians' and decedent's estates. W. C. Adams, will personally attend all business entrusted to him in Jasper county. Office—on McDonald, between Main and West streets. Feb. 8, 1860-y

J. T. BEWEESE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PETERSBURGH, IND. WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in Pike and adjoining counties. Nov. 2.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, JASPER, INDIANA, WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office at the corner of McDonald and — streets. mar13

W. H. DEWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PETERSBURGH, INDIANA, Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois county. January 25th 1860-w

BRUNO BUELTNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, Land and Insurance Agent. Office at the Court House, Jasper, Ind. 44y.

SEBASTIAN KUEHLER, WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW MANUFACTURER, CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS, Jasper, Indiana, Would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, in the best style. Purchasers will do well to call and examine his stock and work, as he is satisfied he can please them. Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds attended to promptly. mh7-y\*

Carpenter, House-Builder, Cabinet-Maker. THE undersigned begs leave to inform all those in need of anything in his line, that he has just finished a new shop on the corner of McDonald and West streets, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Carpentering, or cabinet-making on reasonable terms. He solicits a share of public patronage, and feels sure he can give satisfaction. Oct. 26-y. JOHN BUCHART.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GET GOOD BARGAINS! A FINE selection of Fall and Winter Goods, suitable for the market, just received and for sale cheaper than ever. Oct. 17. at the CHEAP CASH STORE.

A FINE assortment of Shovels, axes, Hatchets, German steel hoes, washboards, scythes, wooden buckets, and all kinds of Groceries, for sale at the CHEAP CASH STORE. June 13.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. (CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

The commission appointed under a joint resolution of the General Assembly at the last session, in relation to the settlement, adjustment, and collection of the dues to the State, assembled in this city in July, 1859, to discharge the duties confided to them.

By the terms of the joint resolution, the authority of the commissioners seemed to be limited to the detailed statement of the unsettled accounts of all persons heretofore acting as officers or agents of State, and evidence of debt, delivered to them by the Auditor of State. They thoroughly investigated such accounts and claims, and, as far as practicable, have settled the same in pursuance of the joint resolution. The investigation required, in some instances, much labor, and the examination of a great variety of facts. The settlements so made were in my opinion, such as the interests of the State rendered necessary, and I have, upon an examination of them, given my full approval thereof in writing. The report of their proceedings is herewith laid before you.

In order that the citizens of Indiana should compete favorably with those of our sister States in the full and profitable development of mineral resources, the last Legislature, following out the wise and enlarged policy demanded by an increase in the number of our inhabitants, and a friendly emulation with our sister States, passed an act requiring a geological reconnaissance of our State preparatory to a more full and extended examination of all her hidden resources. This survey you placed under the fostering care of the able and energetic State Board of Agriculture, who have, in their direction of the survey, sustained their well-merited character for discernment in plan and promptness in the execution of the work entrusted to their charge. Already with the five thousand dollars placed by you at their disposal, they have had nearly every county partially examined, and are ready, through their geologist, to report upon the most important localities, minerals, soils, etc., meriting more full and detailed examinations, should the same wise and liberal policy dictate a further prosecution of the work, and furnish the necessary means.

The advantages of a thorough geological survey are manifold. It will show to our citizens and the world that we have more than twenty counties in which good working coal can be developed to any required amount; coal beds from which oil can be extracted equal in quality, and nearly in quantity, to that of Breckinridge county, Ky.; abundant deposits of iron ore at present worked successfully at a few furnaces, chiefly on the edge of our coal fields; also on the same coal field margin favorable locations for sinking brine wells and boiling salt; various localities in which extended search may develop lead and other metals—one deposit having recently been developed by analytical research in the laboratory of the State Geologist as rich in the valuable mineral cobalt, extensively used in arts and manufactures—besides, further, the examination and recommendation of many valuable quarries affording materials for building rock, and road making, with others affording grindstones and whetstones of excellent quality, and a good article of lithographic stone; as well, also, as numerous deposits adapted to the manufacture of fire brick, earthenware, etc. Besides all these important and practical results, I especially call your attention to the chemical analyses of thirty three soils selected from different geological formations, designed to show the manner in which that important work should be performed for every county in Indiana.

To enumerate all the advantages which our State would secure, would occupy more space than can be appropriately devoted, notwithstanding the vital importance of the subject to our whole community, but it is confidently hoped enough has been here said to direct your attention to a work alike useful and interesting to the farmer, the mechanic the engineer, and many others, as well as to the general lovers of science.

Our lamented man of science, of world wide reputation, and an ornament to our State, our late Geologist, Dr. David Dale Owen, is lost to science and to us by death, and it will be indeed hard to fill the void thus occasioned. As, however, he was occupied

previous to the call made on him by our State Board, he had not personally taken the field. The work has been hitherto conducted and reported upon by his brother, Dr. Richard Owen, whose report is herewith submitted to you with the necessary maps, diagrams, tables of analysis, etc., connected therewith.

It is now seventy-one years since the present Federal Constitution was adopted, and the United States formed into one nation under its provisions. In that time under the benign influence of our Federal Union, our advancement in all the elements of national greatness and power, has been unparalleled; and now, in the very zenith of our power, in the morning of our national existence, with all the elements of our national and individual wealth in rapid process of development, we find ourselves on the brink of disunion; and from the high position we have hitherto enjoyed as a power among the nations of the earth, we seem about to fall into the fathomless depths of anarchy and civil war. As one of the members of this great confederacy of States, it is our imperative duty to carefully and honestly consider the causes that have so much disturbed our Federal relations, and if any remedy can be devised to stay the progress of disunion, Indiana should be willing to seize upon it at once, and use that remedy to heal the dissensions existing between the Northern and Southern States. The Federal Government, based as it is upon a written constitution, formed of delegated powers from the several States, and possessing no powers that are not federal in their character, necessarily leaves untouched and to be exercised by the several States alone, all local rights of persons or property. Its mission is to regulate our intercourse with foreign nations, to promote and secure domestic tranquility. Its strength rests with the affections of the people of the several States. It is a government of affection, and not of force, and the dangers that now surround us, arise from the fact that the fraternal bonds that have thus far held us together as a nation, have been growing weaker until they are about to break sunder.—The causes that have produced this situation of affection between the people of the different sections of the Union, in my judgment are all traceable to the unwisdom, and, in many instances, fanatical agitation of the question of domestic slavery.

The very form of our Federal Government presupposes a difference in the local and domestic institutions of the several States, and has wisely left each State in the undisturbed right to control its domestic policy. At the time the Federal Constitution was adopted, twelve of the thirteen original States recognized slavery. But the institution was then in its infancy in this country, and had been forced upon the colonies by the mother country. Most of the leading men, both North and South, then looked upon its existence as ephemeral, and contemplated a day, at no great distance, when it would wholly disappear from our system. Far seeing as the founders of this government were, they did not estimate rightly the future of this institution. Subsequent developments have fixed the line of demarcation between free and slave institutions. This line has been established by self interest, and not by any principle of religion or philanthropy. The Northern States relieved themselves from the burden when they disposed of their slave property to their Southern neighbors and established the institution, and the Southern States found in the growing demand for the peculiar productions of their climate and soil, a profitable field for the employment of this species of labor, and they have cherished and maintained it, until it has become the basis of their social system as well as the main spring of their wealth, and its productions now form the staple of the world's commerce.

From the time this line was formed a gradual but perceptible change in the tone of sentiment, both North and South, began to manifest itself. In the beginning of the agitation of the slavery question in the free States, the advocates of anti-slavery sentiments found but few sympathizers and the abolition lecturers met with but an indifferent reception at the hands of the people. The honest instincts of the masses recoiled from the danger with which these sentiments were pregnant, and the fear of the popular mind has been fearfully verified in the events that are now transpiring around us. In the

change of popular sentiment on this subject, the politician and the demagogue have had much to do; but their efforts would have been powerless but for the aid they have received from a much more powerful as well as dangerous class. I refer to that class of political teachers who belong to the ministry, and who claim to speak by authority.—In all ages of the world the ministers and priests of the prevailing religion have exercised a most potent influence over the minds and conduct of men; and in no country more than in our own, notwithstanding our boasted independence.

Their power for good or evil is greater than any or all others. They stand as the professed representatives of heaven, attempting to reclaim a world from sin. Clothed with this sacred robe, as ambassadors from that high court, they claim to pass the judgment of Heaven upon the acts and conduct of their fellow-men; and when this high mission is faithfully and conscientiously performed by one capable of understanding the true relation between man and his Maker, when the Christian religion is applied to the world as it is, and not as it ought to be, no nobler spectacle can be presented than that feature of our social system that is so strikingly exemplified in the church circle of which its minister and pastor is the center, and no class of men are entitled to higher regard than those ministers who faithfully, and in a spirit of charity, discharge the high duties of such a station. But unfortunately for us as a nation, too many who have thus armed themselves with this double power for good or evil, have turned their attention to political reforms, and invoke, in their misguided zeal, all the fanatical elements by which they are surrounded. Profoundly ignorant of the political bearings of questions of social and political economy, they claim to judge all such questions from a moral point of view, and to condemn or approve according to their standard of moral right, without any regard to the effect of such a decision upon the well-being of society at large, and without considering the probable result of their pretended moral reform upon the political condition of the country, and their labors have thrown every wave of sectional commotion higher than the last, until the whole country is convulsed by it. The slavery agitation in the free States has naturally produced ultraism at the South, and, as a consequence, the country has become divided into sectional parties, separated by geographical lines. Against these ultraisms, North and South, it is the duty of the conservative element of the whole country to interpose; and this must be done at once, or disunion is inevitable, if it be not already accomplished.

The points of difference between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States are few, and even those are more imaginary than real. We are as much interested in the development, growth, and prosperity of the Southern States as they are themselves, because Southern productions have become necessities of life. On the other hand, they are deeply interested in our prosperity, and suffer from any cause that retards it.—The Constitution demands that their fugitive slaves be returned to them. Equity and common honesty require that they shall have full and equal rights in the territories belonging to the General Government. The future condition of the territories, so far as the extension of slavery is concerned, will ultimately be determined by the natural laws that have hitherto controlled that species of property; that is, climate, soil, and productions, so that any question that can now be made upon it must be more an abstraction than a living, vital principle. Why then is it so difficult to adjust all differences between us, and what has caused this fearful political commotion, this panic that has prostrated all the commercial relations of the entire Union? This state of things followed immediately upon the result of our late Presidential election, and it would be difficult, I apprehend, to give as a reason for the present condition of things any other than the result of that contest. The South regarded the election of a Northern candidate by a Northern party as the sequence of anti-slavery agitation, as the solemn verdict of the people in the free States against the South and her institutions, and the instinct of self-preservation is now causing in the South that character of action which threatens to shake the fabric of our Government to its centre. The triumph of

the Republican party in the late Presidential contest is the proximate cause of our present political troubles. But the state of popular sentiment necessary to produce these results has been maturing for years, and is the result of slavery agitation. The Southern mind has become impressed with the belief that there is no longer any safety to them or to their property in a union with a non-slaveholding States; and that belief does not rest upon any one act of the prevailing party, but in the chain of events that connect together the history of anti-slavery agitation. Underlying, as the institution of slavery does, the whole structure of Southern society, both social and political, and forming to them one great element of their wealth, regarded by them as indispensable to the growth and development of the country, and sensitive to all attacks from every quarter, there can only be permanent peace and tranquility between the two great sections of the country, when we of the free States are ready to stop this discussion of the abstract question of morals connected with this institution, and to look upon it only as a political question, and as it stands connected with our interests as a nation. Compromise of political differences may do much, but that which is most needed at this time, is a restoration of the sentiments of kindly feeling between the North and the South that strikingly characterized the history of our republic, and then we may hope that an honest and faithful discharge of all our constitutional obligations toward each other will result in healing the present breach and insure to us as a nation a brilliant future.

It gives me great pleasure to say that Indiana, as a State, has hitherto faithfully kept the bond of union with all her sister States. Her record is unstained by any act of bad faith. She has never attempted, directly or indirectly, to evade or avoid any of the requirements of the Federal Constitution, and no man can doubt but if the same could be said of every other State instead of discord, peace and harmony would reign throughout our borders. Let us then take pride in maintaining the high position we have thus far occupied as a conservative, Union-loving State, and while we throw our weight into the scale in favor of any practical mode of settling the present trouble, let us also endeavor to aid in that more permanent and lasting settlement that must flow from a restoration of amity and cordiality among all our people, North and South. Then, as you have met in a legislative capacity, you should place Indiana in this controversy where she rightfully belongs as a conservative, law-abiding, and Union State. Show to the people of this confederacy that Indiana will maintain the constitutional rights of every State in this Union—that she will extend to the South all right in the territories belonging to this Government that she would claim for herself—that she will look to the Constitution and laws to determine rights of property, and not permit any moral questions to interpose to effect that determination, and that all property recognized by the Constitution and laws shall be alike protected. This position, although it may not affect the action of extreme Southern States, yet it may do much to bring about a convention of the border free and slave States. And regarding, as I do, these States to be conservative, and in favor of maintaining the Union as it is, it would be well for the peace of this country if they could meet in convention and consult together in regard to the present unhappy differences existing between the North and the South. They might by their conservative action, induce the extremists of the North and South to pause and reflect upon the consequences which must necessarily result from their fanatical course, and if by their action, this much could be gained, there would then be hope that by a union of the conservative elements of the country, these unhappy differences might be satisfactorily settled, and the best government under heaven saved from the horrors of disunion and civil war. A. A. HAMMOND.

A Toledo merchant at a testable of a lady, who took him to be pious, responded to her call. He opened and went ahead after the following fashion: "Oh Lord, have mercy on this table. World without end. Yours, respectfully. Amen."

A policeman of Cleveland, Ohio, says he knows of thirty negroes in that place living with white females, as men and wife.